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INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

S P E E C H

OF

HON. THOMAS D. ELIOT, OF MASS.,

IN

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 3, 1862,

ON THE BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES
TO THE REPUBLICS OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

Mr. ELIOT said: Mr. Speaker, the recognition of Haytien independence is among the duties to be discharged by the present Congress, as an act both of justice and of policy. A bill similar in its provisions to the bill now before the House should have become a law many years ago. Certainly of Hayti—and it is concerning that people that I intend to speak—national recognition should have been long since cheerfully given. If President Jefferson were not a patriot, as he has been found to be by his entire administration hitherto, if he were not a statesman “clothed and in his right mind,” especially if he were vindictive, as the race of which he is perhaps the chief in this age are ignorantly called, the time might be at hand when he would prefer to dispense with our tardy welcome, for he and his people may prosper without us as well as we and our people may prosper without them. There are but few loyal States in this Union that are not richer every year because of Hayti, nor is there one that might not multiply annually the results of Haytien commerce if Haytien independence were by our Government cordially recognised.

It is one of the marvels of modern diplomacy, and it will always be reckoned among those suicidal acts for which but one cause may be justly assigned, that we have suffered this half century to pass away without consenting to perform an act of simple national justice and to receive what would have been, so far as we desired it, a monopoly of commercial intercourse.

The considerations of republican justice and of high national policy fitly to be urged in behalf of the speedy passage of the bill pending before Congress for Haytien recognition demand attention.

The history of that island upon which, in December, 1492, Columbus set up a “large cross” “as an indication,” in the words of his diary, “that your highnesses [Ferdinand and Isabella] possess the country, and principally for a token of Jesus Christ our Lord, and the honor of Christianity”—from the time of its discovery until the present day, is full of romantic interest. Three hundred and seventy years ago it was said of it, “the houses and towns are very handsome, and the inhabitants live in each settlement under the rule of a sovereign judge, to whom they pay implicit obedience. Their magistrates are persons of excellent manners and great reserve, and give their orders by a sign of the hand, which is understood by all with surprising quickness.” Columbus was seeking gold. Las-Casas, in his abridgment of the Journal of Columbus, says that the admiral “hoped to find, at his return from Castile, a ton of gold collected from the natives, and that mines and spices will have been discovered, and all these in such abundance that before three years the king and queen may undertake the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.” And in his own diary Columbus added:

“For I have before protested to your highnesses that the profits of this enterprise shall be employed in the conquest of Jerusalem, at which your highnesses smiled and said you were pleased, and had the same inclination.”

In a letter which Columbus wrote to Don Rafael Sanchez, treasurer of Ferdinand and Isabella, he says:

“In the island named Espanola there are lofty and beautiful mountains, large cultivated tracts, woods, fertile fields, and everything adapted to the purposes of agriculture, the pasturage of cattle and the erection of houses. The excellence of the harbors here and the abundance of the streams which contribute to the salubrity of the climate, exceed imagination. Here are found divers sorts of precious drugs, gold, and metals.”

In a letter to Luis De Santangel, comptroller



of the treasury, written "on board the Caravel, off the Azores, February 15, 1493," Columbus says:

"There are palm trees in these countries of six or eight sorts." * * * "Beautiful forests of pines are found, and fields of vast extent. Here is also honey and fruits of a thousand sorts, and birds of every variety. The land contains mines of metals, and inhabitants without number. The island of Espanola is pre-eminent in beauty and excellence, offering to the sight the most enchanting view of mountains, plains, rich fields for cultivation and pastures for flocks of all sorts, with situations for towns and settlements. Its harbors are of such excellence that their description would not gain belief; and the like may be said of its abundance of large rivers, the most of which abound in gold. The trees, fruits, and plants of the island differ from those of Juana, and the place contains a great deal of spicery, and extensive mines of gold and other metals."

In the same letter, speaking again of Hispaniola, Columbus says:

"This is a most beautiful island, and although I have taken possession of them all in the name of their highnesses, and every one of them remains in their power and as much at their disposal as the kingdoms of Castile, and although they are all furnished with everything that can be desired, yet the preference must be given to Espanola, on account of the mines of gold it possesses and the facilities it offers for trade with the continent and countries this side and beyond that of the great Can, which traffic will be great and profitable. I have accordingly taken possession of a place which I have named Villa de Navidad, and built there a fortress, which is at present complete and furnished with a sufficiency of men for the enterprise; with these I have left arms, ammunition, and provisions for more than a year, and expert men and all necessary arts."

Columbus supposed that he was describing a portion of India. He believed during his life that he had thrown open a new way to the ancient commercial regions. He died in poverty and disgrace, a disappointed man, ignorant that he had made known a new continent, separated from the whole civilized world by two immense seas.

Aristotle, in his work Concerning Heaven and Earth, declared that one might pass from India to Cadiz in a few days. And Seneca said that a ship might speedily sail, with a fair wind, from Western Spain to India. Fernando, the son and biographer of Christopher Columbus, referring to Seneca, said:

"If, as some assure us, he was the author of the tragedies which go by his name, we may be certain that he refers to this fact in the chorus to Medea:

"Venient annis
Sæcula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhis que novos
Detegat orbis, nec sit Terris
Ultima Thule."

In the last days will come a time when ocean shall loose the bonds of things. A great land shall be discovered. A Typhis shall disclose new worlds, and Thule shall cease to be the end of the earth!

Hispaniola or San Domingo, or Hayti, as the natives call it, (the Highland country,) is known to be one of the richest and most pro-

ductive, as well as one of the largest of the West India islands. It is nearly four hundred miles in length, and about one hundred and fifty miles at its widest breadth. After its discovery by Columbus, the western portion of the island was occupied by the French. The character of the country, as its name implies, is mountainous, but on its mountain sides are gardens that blossom in luxuriance. The healthful breezes from the hills, although their latitude is but about twenty degrees north of the equator, invigorate and inspire the inhabitants whose good fortune has cast their lives in those pleasant places. All along the coast are roadsteads and commodious harbors. The noble bay of Samana on the southeastern coast is about sixty miles in length. Within it whole fleets may ride in safety. A river, navigable inland, running from these mountains a course of nearly one hundred miles, pours itself into this entrance from the ocean. Other bays and harbors are found along the coast with safe channels and good anchorage, although elsewhere the shore, rock-bound and dangerous, prevents approach.

Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, is built upon its western coast. The harbor there is from eighteen to twenty-one feet in depth.

The tourists and historians who have recently described this country confirm the glowing statements of Columbus as to its soil and climate and various vegetable productions. The mountains and valleys, fertile and well watered, yield plentifully all that may supply the wants or the luxuries of the inhabitants. And the statements which I shall submit for examination show that an amount and variety of produce are yearly exported which entitle the Haytien Government to a high rank among commercial nations. There are twenty two rivers and many smaller streams which have their source in the highlands of the interior, and which run in different courses to the sea; and at a distance from the sea of some thirty miles is an inland lake, with a circumference of over sixty miles, whose waters are salt and of the specific gravity of ocean water. The forest and other trees of this rich country are highly valuable. Large quantities of oak and pine, suitable for ship timber, are found. The mahogany wood, the manchineel tree, variegated like our Tennessee marble, and taking as high polish, grow in profusion. The iron wood

and rare Brazil and satin woods are found in abundance. The cotton and palm trees are of great size and every variety. The coffee, cotton, and sugar cane are there in native and high luxuriance. The plantain and vanilla, rice and ginger, tobacco, turmeric, and indigo, are plentiful and of fine quality. The fruits and vegetables proper I will not attempt to specify. From a soil of great fertility, and under a climate so varied, it would not be easy to name a fruit or vegetable or flower that this Queen of the Antilles does not claim among her products. Nor is she without great mineral wealth. But the hand of enterprise is needed there to develop and make available her mineral productions.

Of the earlier political history of Hayti it is not of importance to speak at length. With its present and its future we have now to do. In 1793 there were in the French possessions at St. Domingo about five hundred thousand slaves. By one act of the commissioners of France; on the 29th of August of that year, they were made free. This was a war measure. Freedom was proclaimed under the war power, and as a measure of military expediency. For some years before this emancipation, civil war raged between the white men and the mulattoes. The negroes looked on, not concerned in their slavery where defeat or victory might come. The planters were negotiating with England for aid, and the Government of Spain had planted its standard, holding at that moment several strong positions upon the island. Two agents of the French Government then represented the republic. They watched the progress of the war, and observed with clear eye that the possessions of France were about to be wrested from her hands. Polonel and Southonax were there, but they had no army able to cope with England and Spain. They could wait for no reinforcements from home, for the English army was on its way. Just then they converted a half million of neutrals into an army of allies. Within thirty days after freedom was declared the soldiers of England appeared. But they had delayed too long. France had acted. The convention at Paris hastened to ratify the act of emancipation, which was confirmed in February, 1794. A soldier and a statesman appeared, and Toussaint L'Overture, with a small army of negro soldiers, offered himself to France. For nearly

four years the war continued, when Spain and England retired, and the French republic possessed what had belonged to Spain. For some years after this, the history of Hayti was made by this remarkable man. Toussaint was the opener of Haytien greatness. He was not only a military genius. He organized the Government and regulated labor and enforced a peace which at once brought wealth to the planter, secured wages to the laborer, invited commerce to the island, and won for himself the respect of the civilized world. But Toussaint trusted Napoleon, and died a prisoner in France.

The armies of the republic were, however, not able to conquer this island of freed men, and in 1804 they were driven from her shores. During the last half century these people have maintained their independence and have governed themselves. They achieved an independence more ample than we fought for in 1776, and without foreign aid. We contended for political freedom. They had first to secure their civil rights as men. We had money from abroad and heroic friends and munitions of war. They fought their own fight, with their own men, without aid from abroad, and without sympathy or countenance or comfort from one civilized nation of the earth. We were of England's best blood. The Pilgrims of the North and the Huguenots and the Cavaliers of the South were born of free parents and educated to freedom. They were used to arms. Sons of brave sires, they were fitted by birth, by culture, by education, by wealth, by all the means and appliances of modern civilization, to create for themselves a nation, and to command respect. Hayti was a nation of negroes. Nearly one-half her people had been imported slaves, and they had been trained in the schools of slavery. Opposed to them were the best soldiers of Europe: Napoleon's men with Napoleon's generals in command. Yet they contended successfully, and secured a national independence which they have now maintained these fifty years.

There is no civilized nation, I believe, of political importance, that has not long ago recognised Haytien independence. England, France, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, Holland, the States of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico, and Brazil, have severally welcomed her as an equal and as a friend. The first Powers in the world have to-day their con-

sals general at the capital of Hayti. At Saint James and in Paris, our own ambassadors meet upon equal terms before Queen and Emperor the accomplished ambassadors commissioned by Jeffard to represent his people.

President Lincoln, in his message to us in December last, said :

"If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discover it."

At this hour the Republican party controls, or should control, the administration of our Government. For acts and for omissions that party will be held responsible. But this is no party question, much less is it a question first presented to us by the party now in power. Thirty-five years ago the commercial interests of the Union, sea-board and inland, urged upon Congress the importance of speedy action. England was then establishing friendly and intimate relations with a people whose nationality she had already acknowledged. Ten years ago an able memorial was addressed to Congress, now upon the files of the Senate, asserting in strong terms and with clear argument the national reasons why the Government of the United States should no longer delay to recognise the sovereignty of Hayti. Men of all political opinions have committed themselves to the justice and the moral necessity of such recognition. Since that time the steady and rapid growth of Hayti as a nation, her Christian civilization, and her varied commerce, have still further removed the question from the arena of party politics and made it national. It is as a national question that I proceed to consider it.

More than twenty-five years ago England acknowledged Haytien independence, and at this time every considerable civilized Power of the world, with one exception, holds intercourse with her as an admitted sovereignty. This condition of things settles the fact of independence. It will not be made a question that this nation is self-sustaining and fully equal to the functions of self-government. But although our own Government have failed hitherto to acknowledge that independence, yet, such are the laws of commercial life, our commercial relations have become so important and are so growing in value, that among sixty nations with whom we hold intercourse, more than one half of them are of less value to us than Hayti is. No act is wanting but one of national recognition on our part to enhance largely the mutual advantages of Haytien commerce to us and to them. Soon after the able administration of Jeffard commenced, he took measures to ascertain the maritime and commercial business of his people, and in the statistical tables officially published we have proof how important to them our commerce is, and how important to us its continuance will be. In an

official paper, published at Port au Prince in September, 1860, there is an article on the commerce between the United States and Hayti. I give a portion of it as published in this country by Mr. Redpath, who has labored so earnestly for Haytien independence and so successfully for American emigration there.

"The navigation of the United States in Hayti employs, under the American flag, one-half of the foreign ships that frequent our port. As these vessels are generally smaller than those which come from Europe, they represent only forty-two per cent. of the total tonnage. But it should be remarked that, thanks to their full cargoes both in arriving and returning, they can fix their rate of freight at more favorable terms than their competitors. The remark which has almost become an axiom, that the navigation of a people develops itself in proportion to the products exported, finds here a new proof. The value of the importations from the United States, and the amount of the duty paid by them to the Treasury, is about forty per cent. of the total. It represents \$2,250,000 worth of imports, of which ninety per cent. arrive under the American flag. The chief of these importations are pork, in its different forms, and flour, which amount to about fifty per cent. of them. Subjoined are figures of the quantities introduced, and of the indication of their value :

Candles.....	\$20,000
Butter and cheese.....	40,000
Gold and silver.....	65,000
Furniture and manufactured woods.....	25,000
Cotton stuffs.....	220,000
Flour.....	500,000
Salt beef.....	20,000
Fish.....	230,000
Pork, ham, and lard.....	475,000
Iron.....	30,000
Soap.....	215,000
Articles of which similar are produced in the country :	
Lumber and shingles.....	70,000
Rice.....	1 6,000
Other articles.....	65,000
Tobacco, in leaves and manufactured.....	150,000
Refined sugar.....	15,000
	2,250,000

"Pork, building woods, tobacco, rice, refined sugar, amount to forty per cent. on the total importation. In proportion as our general industry shall develop itself, the importation of these articles will diminish, for we are quite as well situated as the United States to produce such articles. It is greatly to be desired that our culture of tobacco, rice, and sugar, should be sufficiently advanced, in order to exclude from the list of our consumptions the productions of the Southern States of the Union. This reduction, however, would hardly impede our commerce with the United States, whose growth in the arts and manufactures increases every day. What our exchanges would lose on the one side, they would gain on the other."

During the first six months of 1860, the commerce of Port au Prince, which has a population of about twenty thousand persons, is thus stated :

"The import tonnage has risen to 17,865 tons, and the exports to 19,860. As usual, the United States hold the first rank, and are represented in the following table by 9,600 tons.

France.....	5,000 tons.
England.....	2,000 "
Hanover, Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Belgium, Holland, and Spain complete the list.	

The amount of the invoices of importation is \$1,458,145, Spanish

For the United States.....	\$665,400
For England.....	343,870
For France.....	228,680

The countries named above make up the difference.

The amount of exportation, reduced into Spanish dollars, at the rate of fourteen Haytien dollars to one Spanish, \$1,408,000. This comprises :

France.....	\$775,000
United States.....	275,000
England.....	190,000

And the other countries.

The import duties amount to \$300,000 :	
United States.....	\$104,000
France.....	74,000
England.....	53,000
Other countries.....	69,000

The export duties amount to \$275,000 :	
France.....	\$12,500
United States.....	46,000
England.....	33,000
Other countries.....	61,000

Exportation comprises the following products :	
Coffee - - - - -	15,000 000 pounds.
Logwood - - - - -	8,400,000 "
Cotton - - - - -	93,000 "
Cocoa - - - - -	685,000 "
Mahogany - - - - -	88,000 feet.

The exportation of coffee in French vessels has amounted to 7,500,000 pounds.

American - - - - -	2,300,000 pounds.
English - - - - -	1,835,000 "
Danish - - - - -	1,060,000 "
Swedish - - - - -	750,000 "
Other countries - - - - -	1,555,000 "

"It will be observed, on examining the above figures, that the imports and exports are nearly to the same amount—a fact which, if it were general, would indicate a healthy condition in the commerce of importation."

"By far the largest portion of the exports and imports occur in the months of September, October, November, and December. During the first six months of every year, not more than one-third of the annual exports and imports are made. The foregoing figures, therefore, must be regarded in the light of this fact, to give a true result in estimating the yearly commerce of the capital.

"So far for the commerce between the States and Hayti, and for the trade of the chief port. These subjoined figures, which are also official, will give an idea of the general commerce of the Republic :

"The commerce of Hayti employs annually between five and six hundred vessels, giving a total of about seventy thousand tons, distributed among the following nations :

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
United States - - - - -	250	30,000
England - - - - -	90	12,000
France - - - - -	70	12,000
German, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Holland, Belgium, Italian, Central America, Spanish - - - - -	50	7,000

"To these figures must be added twenty-five per cent., in order to arrive at their registry tonnage; for the Haytian mode of computation gives invariably between twenty-five and thirty per cent. less than the ship's register.

"The import duties paid to the State, under the Empire, averaged between \$500,000 and \$900,000 annually, and were derived as follows :

United States - - - - -	\$300,000
England - - - - -	190,000
France - - - - -	190,000
Other Flags - - - - -	180,000

"The annual exportations of the principal staples may be estimated thus :

Coffee - - - - -	50,000,000 lbs. Haytian.
Logwood - - - - -	50,000,000 "
Cotton - - - - -	700,000 " minimum.
Cocoa - - - - -	1,200,000 " Haytian.
Mahogany - - - - -	2,500,000 feet reduced."

It is plain that intercourse with us has been profitable to them; but it is equally plain that a large proportion of the articles imported into Hayti from this country may be obtained by her, with less convenience, through the British provinces. For some years prior to the administration of Mr. Jeffrard, American vessels were permitted to enter at Port au Prince as favorably as those of England. There had been a law imposing an additional duty of ten per cent. on vessels from Governments not represented at Hayti. This was repealed by the Emperor Solouque, who received at his capital the commercial agent of our Government, on

condition that he might appoint commercial agents (who should be citizens of the United States) at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. But such a condition of things cannot be expected to continue. Mr. Jeffrard has too high a respect for himself and for his Government to continue to the United States privileges which have, it is fair to presume, not been withdrawn by him, because he had good reason to hope and to believe that the time was at hand when the United States, who were the first people to free themselves from colonial dependence upon a European Government, would consent to acknowledge Hayti, who, next after ourselves in point of time, successfully accomplished a similar independence.

But, sir, if it be for the interest of Jeffrard to continue and to extend our mutual intercourse, it is not of less importance to us than to them. We are natural, commercial allies of Hayti. We have what she wants, and she has in large abundance that which we need. From our middle and western and northern States there is nothing which we produce in greater quantities than we consume that she is not ready to buy. Let me state her commerce with a single one of our maritime cities. I find in an article prepared by Mr. Henry Melrose, a statement of Haytien trade with Boston for the year 1861. It is, in brief, as follows :

"To commence with the imports, the value of the coffee imported from Hayti into Boston for the year 1861 amounted to \$405,427. The value of the importations of logwood, for the same period, was \$140,569. Of cotton the shipments were small, and the value was estimated at only \$8,683. That of lignumvite was still less, it being only \$4,680. So that the total value of the year's imports amounted to \$559,359.

"From the list of exports, it appears that the quantity of alewives shipped to Hayti, during the last year, was 12,659 barrels and 62 half barrels; butter, 8,720 pounds, 2,499 kegs, 880 pails, 57 jars, 4 boxes, and 635 packages; bread, 548 barrels, 30 boxes, 101 barrels, and 32 other packages of various kinds; of beef, 395 barrels, 111 half barrels, 15 quarter barrels, 32 kegs, and two other packages; boards, 616,501 feet; codfish, 36,543 quintals, 3,281 drums, 4 half drums, 80 quarter drums, and 776 boxes; candles, 10 cases, 2,847 boxes, and 5,000 pounds; segars, 23,500; crackers, 612 cases, 1,146 kegs, 635 tins, and 160 other packages; cheese, 3,082 boxes and 6,792 pounds; flour 25,324 barrels; lard, 3,477 kegs, 3,400 pails, 82 cases, 220 packages, 29,190 pounds, and several packages of other denominations; mackerel, 9,997 barrels, 481 half barrels, and 131 other packages; pork, 13,187 barrels; rice, 101 barrels, 3, 67 half barrels, and 19,740 pounds; sugar, 233 barrels, 304 boxes, 152 half barrels, and 39,916 pounds; soap, 116,930 boxes, 225 quarter boxes, and 100,850 pounds; tobacco, 35,000 pounds, and 71 packages of various kinds; fish, 958 barrels, 227 packages, and 2,920 boxes; house frame, 121,461 feet; and hams, 7,399 loose, 5,175 pounds, and 244 barrels, tierces, or casks. Other articles were exported in smaller proportions."

"The conveyance of these exports called into requisition the services of 305 vessels, chiefly brigs and schooners, varying in size from 150 to 300 tons. Of that number, there were 5 barks, 149 brigs, and 151 schooners; and assuming that each vessel had a crew of six men, the trade would thus give employment to upwards of 1,800 seamen. To how many thousands of other persons this branch of commerce gives regular employment it would be difficult to determine; but judging from the list of exports, the number must be very large.

"Let the facts, however, speak for themselves.

Value of Imports.

"The value of the Haytian imports into the port of Boston for the year ending December 31, 1861, were—

Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	\$405,427
Logwood	-	-	-	-	-	140,535
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	8,083
Lignumvite	-	-	-	-	-	4,680
						<u>\$559,359</u>

Number of Vessels Employed.

Barks	-	-	-	-	-	5
Brigs	-	-	-	-	-	149
Schooners	-	-	-	-	-	151
						<u>305</u>

I regret that it is not yet in our power to show the commerce of Hayti and all the United States during the year 1861. Our annual volume of Commercial Relations will exhibit it in due time. But in the reports annually published by Congress from the Secretary of the Treasury on the commerce and navigation of the United States will be found valuable tables, from which I have had prepared with care statements showing our commercial intercourse for the year ending June 30, 1860. I shall publish these statements with my remarks, and I ask attention to them.

A.

Statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported to Hayti during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Adamantine and other candles	93,386 pounds...	\$13,452
Apples	125 barrels...	473
Ashes, pot and pearl	2 cwt.....	16
Beef	{ 1 tierce..... } 837 barrels...	11,282
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, (casks)...	555 gallons...	106
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, (bottles).....	264 dozens...	439
Biscuit or ship bread	{ 1,041 barrels.... } 1,356 boxes, &c. }	6,535
Boards, plank, and scantling	3,130 M.....	53,619
Books and maps		148
Bricks, lime, and cement		2,800
Brooms and brushes of all kinds		206
Butter	211,644 pounds...	34,875
Cable and cordage	101 cwt.....	989
Carriages, and parts of, railroad cars, and parts of...		3,018
Cheese	121,137 pounds...	13,422
Copper and brass, and manufactures of		2,135
Drugs and medicines		13,127
Earthen and stone ware		926
Fire engines		120
Fish, dried or smoked	55,652 cwt.....	192,046
Fish, pickled	11,562 barrels...	65,668
Gold and silver coin		87,756
Gunpowder	575 pounds...	81
Horns and bacon	137,476 pounds...	15,546
Hats, (of fur or silk)		4,260
Hats, (palm leaf)		4,179
Lumber		3,491
Horses	• 2 horses....	450
Hops	1,171 pounds...	168
Household furniture		19,950
Ice	130 tons.....	320
Manufactures of India rubber		337
Indian corn	57 bushels...	56
Indian meal	201 barrels...	863
Iron, castings	20 cwt.....	00
nails	95,524 pounds...	3,374
manufactures of		69,282
Manufactures of gold, silver, and gold leaf		187
Lard	675,163 pounds...	61,987
Lard oil	10 gallons...	13

Lead	4,150 pounds...	\$250
Leather	2,367 pounds...	410
boots and shoes	3,203 pairs...	3,469
Linseed oil	2,552 gallons...	1,765
Manufactured tobacco	44,579 pounds...	5,450
Manufactures of cotton, printed, painted, or dyed		110,102
Manufactures of cotton, white and other duck		9,810
Manufactures of cotton, duck		1,570
Manufactures of cotton, other manufactures		106,235
Manufactures of glass		1,584
Manufactures of hemp, thread		30
Manufactures of hemp, others		249
Manufactures of marble and stone		759
Manufactures of tin		710
wood		12,893
Molasses	375 gallons...	63
Morocco and other leather not sold per pound		411
Musical instruments		268
Oil, spermaceti	25 gallons...	38
Oil, whale and other fish	5,747 gallons...	4,050
Onions		1,238
Paints and varnish		3,309
Paper and stationery		2,412
Pork	27,230 barrels...	463,233
Potatoes	1,568 bushels...	1,172
Printing presses and type		5,855
Rice	{ 351 tierces.... } 13,175 barrels...	114,446
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse		4,577
Saddlery		1,737
Salt	50 bushels...	16
Shingles	1,417,000.....	10,573
Skins and furs		122
Soap	2,692,132 pounds...	207,857
Spermaceti candles	2,275 pounds...	790
Spirits from grain	354 gallons...	180
molasses	84 gallons...	28
other materials	432 gallons...	162
Spirits of turpentine	2,281 gallons...	1,221
Staves and heading	3,000.....	73
Sugar, brown	44,880 pounds...	4,200
refined	173,208 pounds...	16,161
Tallow	210 pounds...	20
Tar and pitch	503 barrels...	1,146
Tobacco, leaf	{ 32 hhds..... } 11 casks..... }	73,019
Trunks and valises		405
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades		24
Vinegar	3,583 gallons...	415
Wearing apparel		709
Wheat flour	86,209 barrels...	535,013
All other articles manufactured		17,582
raw		5,634

Total value of exports in American vessels	2,159,744
Total value of exports in foreign vessels	282,161

Total value of exports from the United States to Hayti	2,441,905
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B.

Statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported to Hayti during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Coffee	25,905 pounds...	\$2,751
Coins, gold		9,500
Beer, ale, and porter	30 gallons...	20
Clothing, ready made		340
Copper, manufactures of		477
Cotton, manufactures of, plain		1,131
Cotton, bleached, printed, painted, or dyed		30
Fish, dried or smoked	25,281 cwt.....	96,696
Herrings	1,070 barrels...	2,700
Mackerel	628 barrels...	4,140
Other fish, dried, smoked, or pickled	6,927 barrels...	30,510

Fish in oil, sardines, &c....	\$90
Flax, manufactures of....	776
Figs.....	1,661 pounds... 183
Prunes.....	2,765 pounds... 321
Laisins.....	27,929 pounds... 2,991
Other fruit, green, ripe, or dried.....	32
Glass, window.....	5
Gums, Arabic, Barbary, Copal, &c.....	240 pounds... 75
All other gums and resins in a crude state.....	202 pounds... 48
Gunny bags.....	2,030
Hemp, and manufactures of burlaps.....	2,380
Hemp, and manufactures of cotton bagging.....	2,949 runn'g yds. 352
Hemp, and manufactures of osnaburgs.....	3,532
Hemp, and manufactures not specified.....	7,174
Indigo.....	2,868 pounds... 1,626
Iron, fire-arms.....	50
not specified.....	25
Matting.....	10
Nuts, almonds.....	376 pounds... 54
others.....	111
Oil, castor.....	5 gallons... 7
essential, expressed, or volatile.....	2,986
linseed.....	40 gallons... 25
olive.....	225 doz. bots. 850
Pens, metallic.....	186
Printed books and magazines, in English.....	240
Raw hides and skins.....	200
Silk, manufactures of.....	301
Spices, cassia.....	2,660 pounds... 547
cinnamon.....	30 pounds... 6
cloves.....	3,073 pounds... 254
ginger, ground.....	2,000 pounds... 240
nutmegs.....	1,903 pounds... 531
pepper.....	63,567 pounds... 5,780
pimento.....	743 pounds... 64
Spirits, brandy.....	160 gallons... 235
from grain.....	578 gallons... 264
from other material.....	428 gallons... 202
cordials.....	113 gallons... 147
Sugar, loaf and other refined.....	404,965 pounds... 39,677
Tin, and manufactures of plates and sheets.....	2,951
Tobacco, cigars.....	2,967
Wine, in casks, Madeira.....	10 gallons... 29
port.....	10 gallons... 30
sherry and St. Lucar.....	56 gallons... 240
red wines.....	455 gallons... 296
Champagne.....	34 doz. bots... 257
Wine, in bottles, claret.....	85 doz. bots... 351
Madeira.....	5 doz. bots... 41
port.....	2 doz. bots... 38
other.....	5 doz. bots... 40
Zinc, nails.....	110 pounds... 70
sheets.....	830 pounds... 70
other manufactures of.....	64
Value of merchandise not enumerated above.....	940
Value of merchandise exported to Hayti free of duty.....	12,281
Value of merchandise exported to Hayti paying duty.....	219,496
Total.....	231,777
Value of merchandise exported to Hayti in American vessels.....	\$212,910
Value of merchandise exported to Hayti in foreign vessels.....	18,867
C.	
<i>Statement of goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States from Hayti, during the year ending June 30, 1860.</i>	
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.	
Articles, the produce of the United States brought back.....	\$2,865
Coffee.....	15,621,751 pounds... 1,679,657
Gold.....	900

Silver.....	\$18,010
Copper, (old).....	1,150
Cotton, (unmanufactured).....	23,825
Dye-woods, in sticks.....	239,918
Effects, personal and household.....	8
Old junk and oakum.....	25
Rags of every material, except wool.....	433
Seeds, trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots not otherwise provided for.....	10
Specimens of natural history.....	25
All other articles.....	1,241
Total.....	1,968,067

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Cocoa.....	323,499 pounds... \$25,128
Flax, (lineus bleached or unbleached).....	467
Limes.....	25
Gums, (Arabic, Barbary, Copal, &c.).....	1,700 pounds... 314
All other gums and resins, in a crude state.....	2,507 pounds... 246
Hats and bonnets of straw or other vegetable substances.....	23
Honey.....	15,086 gallons... 5,210
Cables, chain.....	35,60 pounds... 223
Old and scrap iron.....	487 cwt... 227
Jute, sisal grass, coir, &c..	35 cwt... 120
Molasses.....	64 gallons... 13
Musical instruments.....	25
Linseed oil.....	254 gallons... 201
Raw hides and skins.....	22,690
Spices, (cassia).....	26 pounds... 5
Ginger.....	8,294 pounds... 391
Spirits.....	30 gallons... 37
Syrup of sugar cane.....	2,160 pounds... 113
Tobacco, (cigars).....	55,000... 286
Wood, (lignumvitre).....	40,783
Wood, (mahogany).....	33,439
Merchandise not enumerated above.....	7,510

Total of merchandise paying duty <i>ad valorem</i> ,.....	94,656
Total of merchandise free of duty.....	1,968,067

Total of merchandise imported into the United States from Hayti.....	2,062,723
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Imported in American vessels.....	1,921,180
Imported in foreign vessels.....	141,543

The immense value to us, from whatever portion of our common country we may come, of this great commerce, is now apparent. It is but the beginning of what it shall be if statesmanlike counsels shall prevail. The commercial nations of Europe are very mindful of our present relations with Hayti, and are skillfully seeking at this moment to strengthen their own connections there, and to anticipate and neutralize the effect of our proposed recognition. England has summoned from the East Indies, and has dispatched to the Court of the Queen of the Antilles, Mr. Spencer St. John, as her chargé d'affaires and consul general. Mr. Henry Byron, long resident at Hayti, is his vice consul. The Marquis de Forvin Janson represents France, and Senor Antonio Alvarez is there from Spain. These are all new appointments, and the officers are said to be able and experienced diplomatists. If the United States would retain her commerce with Hayti she should, under the bill now before the House, select accomplished representatives to guard her great and growing interests.

Regarded as a question of state policy, affecting mere pecuniary interests, such legislation



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is of more importance to us than our costly negotiations with Japan, where less than one twentieth part in value of our products is received at an immense expenditure of money. Hayti purchases from us \$1,200,000 more of our exports than are taken by Norway and Sweden combined. We import from Hayti more by fifty per cent. than we receive from Turkey. Even Russia, with her immense region of territory and her population of seventy millions of people, does not receive of our industry more than is already made available by Haytien commerce to the five or six hundred thousand persons of that West India island; and while this is true, it is also a fact that our imports from Russia fall short of those from Hayti about five hundred thousand dollars annually.

The importance of these interests to us is well understood in Europe. In France, many years ago, a work was published by her Government, in which it is said:

"Favored by their proximity to Hayti, the Americans are determined on reducing the price of their salt provisions, their flour, soap, &c., to so low a figure that European competition is out of the question. They export from their warehouses at New York, wines, hardwares, hats, caps, French silks, and English manufactures. They furnish the Haytiens with the oils and pastes of Italy, and monopolize the sale of candles, tapers, cheese, and timber for building. They maintain the same superiority in the export trade. They take three fourths of the different woods cut in Hayti, two thirds of all the coffee exported, and are the exclusive exporters of fustic, and nearly so of tortoise shell. In fine, the commercial superiority of the United States extends over every part of the empire, and in its rapid progress bids fair to exclude altogether the vessels as well as the merchants of Europe. Among the countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse, Hayti holds the ninth rank as respects tonnage. All the States are more or less interested in Haytian trade. The northeastern states find a market there for their fish and other merchandise; Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, for their salted pork; Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Ohio for their salted beef; Philadelphia and Boston, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky, for their household furniture, their rice, and tobacco. The manufactures of New England, New York and Pennsylvania have already secured an extensive market in Hayti for their cheap cotton textiles, and successfully compete with European manufacturers."

Such was the review of American commerce with Hayti given many years ago officially in France. There can be no doubt that the monopolies then prophesied might have been realized if the opportunities offered to us had been appreciated and accepted. It ought not to be wondered at that our pertinacious refusal to extend the ordinary courtesies of national recognition had crippled the energies of our merchants and disabled the enterprise of our citizens. Never has it been more important to us than now to find a welcome and a certain market for our wealth of agriculture and our infinite industrial products. Nor has there been a time when it was so essential as now that we should enter into treaties with the

Government of Hayti. Treaties are not made until nationalities are admitted. We need her harbors for our national vessels, and the time is at hand when we may find nowhere else so opportune and fit accommodation.

Within a few years past, invitations have been extended from the Haytien Government for such emigration as a portion of our population now begins earnestly to seek. Providence opens to us an answer to the earnest cry of philanthropy for a home for those who are houseless and without home here. But first, this bill must become a law, and fit treaties must be made and rights recognised and friendly intercourse established. It is fortunate for us that such a man as Fabre Jefferard conducts the Haytien administration. He is a true man and a wise statesman. Already the influence of his administrative ability is felt in the assured security of life and of property under his rule. He loves his country, and if his public life shall be continued he will make her great at home and everywhere respected.

There was recently a court-martial ordered at Port au Prince to try certain conspirators against the Government. There were twenty-eight accused and twelve condemned to death. Jefferard, in a proclamation issued by him in January last, commuted their sentence. And these are the reasons he assigns:

"At the moment of ordering the execution of this sentence, filled with the sentiments of humanity, of which I have given more than one proof, and to which the interest of my country has sometimes obliged me to do violence, I have asked myself if the life of these citizens, led astray for a moment by blind ambition, could not be spared this once, without endangering society. Everything has counselled clemency!—The reprobation with which the criminal movement of November last was received, the complete isolation of its authors, the perfect tranquility which the country has enjoyed before as well as since this attempt, and which these madmen, notwithstanding their efforts, could not in the least disturb, and finally the stability of the republic. Using the power guaranteed by the Constitution, I have commuted their sentence of death to that of imprisonment.

"Citizens! The Government of the republic is able to show itself generous, because it possesses that powerful force which the sympathies and devotion of the people give.

"To maintain its power, it does not need, like those odious and tyrannical systems, to impress terror by its inflexibility in chastisement. It will ever be, with the aid of Providence and the concurrence of good citizens, that I shall endeavor to counteract all attempts against public order, that I may thereby the more effectually insure that security which is so necessary to the country for its moral and material advancement, as well as the development of its commercial relations with foreign nations.

"Done at the National Palace of Port au Prince the 29th of January, 1862, in the fifty-ninth year of the independence.

JEFFRARD."

A republic whose citizens, after an independence of sixty years, have chosen such a President, should be made welcome by us among the family of nations.

